

PLOTNIKOV L. A.

181T46

USSR/Engineering - Refractories,
Equipment

Mar 51

"Utilization of the Heat of Waste Gases in Periodic
Kilns," I. P. Kvitchenko

"Ogneupory" No 3, pp 99-103

To decrease heat losses in waste gases of periodic
kilns, constructed air heater (recuperator) to
supply hot air for tunnel driers. Device is in-
stalled in smoke flues of periodic kilns. Use of
waste gases eliminates operation of flame heater to
supply driers with hot air, and conserves fuel.
Describes constr and operation.

181T45

181T47

~~POLUBOTNIKOV~~
PLOTNIKOV, L.A.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Burning Mar 51

"On the Problem of Optimum Conditions for Burning
Refractories," Docent L. A. Plotnikov, Moscow Inst
of Steel

"Ogneupory" No 3, pp 104-108

Recognizing decrease of time for burning refractories
as one of essential factors in detg optimum condi-
tions criticizes S. N. Delikishkin's approach ("Ogneu-
pory" No 5, 1950, pp 221-232) and suggests soln by
method based on theory of similarity. Describes
substantiating expts.

181T46

19

CA

Characteristics of lead-free earthenware glaze. I. A.
Plotnikov. Selsko i Krem. 8, No. 4, 12-16 (1951).—Varying
blends of Na₂O, K₂O, MgO, CaO, ZnO, Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃,
H₂O, and SiO₂ were added to a glaze made from quartz
and 41.8, CaCO₃ 7.3, MgCO₃ 11.0, and Na₂CO₃ 39.9% and
having a mol. compn. of SiO₂ 1.47, CaO 0.16, MgO 0.28,
and Na₂O 0.87. Mixtures of glass and addn. were heated for
3 hrs. at 1150°, cooled, ground to pass a sieve of 10,000 openings
per sq. cm., and shaped into cones which were tested in
a muffle furnace. The temp. rise was 100°/hr. The cone
was illuminated by a pencil of parallel rays which were di-
rected through an optical system and projected on a screen.
Observations were made of initial temp. of deformation, end
of melting, and spreading of cone over its support. Effect
of oxides was best characterized by the temp. of the end of
melting. Addn. of alk. oxides should not exceed that re-
quired to form a eutectic mixt.; this is to avoid a sharp drop
in thermal stability of the glaze. Addn. of over 0.18 mole
CaO raises considerably the temp. at which the glaze spreads
out, but also lowers its thermal stability. Addn. of SiO₂
over 0.18-0.20 mole, will cause the glaze to spread out at
very high temps. A small amt. of MgO lowers the temp. at
which the glaze will spread out; with increasing amts. of
MgO, the temp. is raised and thermal stability reduced.
With the addn. of up to 0.16-0.20 mole, Fe₂O₃, the spreading-
out temp. does not exceed 980-1000° and thermal stability
does not change substantially. The addn. of Fe₂O₃ can be
increased with a simultaneous increase of SiO₂. BaO can
be added in amts. up to 0.22 mole, to lower spreading-out
temp. and increase thermal stability; the addn. of BaO
should be kept to a min. in order to avoid a drop in chem.
stability.

B. Z. Kamich

Staging/Screening

1938. An easily fusible glaze for sewer pipes.—L. A. Piontukov (Sverk. Krem., 8, No. 11, 18, 1931). A cheap glaze for sewer pipes has been found for firing temps. of c. 1,100° C. to replace expensive fritted glazes. The batch is (%): clay, 67.5; calcined MnO, 9; chalk, 13.5; and lump silicate, 10. The comp. obtained is (%): SiO₂, 44.5; Al₂O₃, 12.8; Fe₂O₃, 8.58; MnO, 8.75; CaO, 19.34; MgO, 0.99; and Na₂O, 3.13. A water slip of the glaze can be stored for a long time. (2 tables.)

C 7
 Conditions of firing refractory shapes. L. A. Plotnikov. Ogneupory, 16 (3) 104-105 (1951).— On the basis of the theory of similarity, the rate of temperature rise (ν_2) during firing can be calculated from $\nu_2 = \nu_1 n^{1/2}$, where ν_1 is average temperature rise ($^{\circ}/\text{hr.}$) and n is characteristic dimension of the model (cm.). A sphere 2.65 cm. in diameter made of 50% fire clay and 50% grog was heated in a muffle furnace to 650°C . in about 20 min.; the greatest temperature rise, up to 590° , occurred in 13 min. (0.217 hr.). This gives $\nu_1 = 590/0.217 = 2720^{\circ}/\text{hr.}$ and $\nu_2 = 2720/(2.65)^2 = 390^{\circ}/\text{hr.}$ A sphere 6.5 cm. in diameter of the same mix was fired at $400^{\circ}/\text{hr.}$ without any resulting defects.

B.Z.K.

A.I.B.S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										B.I.T.S.D.M.C.									
GENERAL SUBJECTIVE					SUBJECTIVE					GENERAL DOMAIN					SUBJECTIVE				
SERIALIZED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	REFINED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	REFINED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	REFINED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	REFINED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

1. PLOTNIKOV, L. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tiles
7. Ceramic floor tiles of Moscow Basin clays, Stek i kor., 10, No. 5,
1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

Use of Moscow coal cinders in the production of acid resist
plant refractories having from ten to 15% Al₂O₃.
Study made by I. A. Plotnikov
Published in 1954
1955. In the U.S.S.R. acid resistance
against the Moscow coal cinders
is used in the production of acid
resistant refractories for acid
plants with the following
power stations.

15.2100

68275

SOV/81-59-10-35618

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 312 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, L.A.TITLE: The Problem of Determining the Plasticity of Ceramic Materials by Zemyat-chenskiy's MethodPERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Mosk. inzh.-ekon. in-ta, 1958, Nr 10, Khimiya i khim. proiz-va, pp 169-172

ABSTRACT: In determination of the plasticity of materials, which are deformed under a load and do not obey the rectilinear law, by Zemyatchenskiy's method incorrect results can be obtained. It is therefore proposed, in determination of the plasticity index according to Zemyatchenskiy, to take a continuous curve of deformation under load and to neglect in the calculation a certain minimum load corresponding to the bend of the curve of deformation of the sample. In this case the correct values of the plasticity index according to Zemyatchenskiy for highly dispersed ceramic materials (e.g., diatomite being deformed under load according to the curvilinear law) should be calculated by the following formula: $S = (d - b - b') \times (P - P')$, where S is the plasticity index in kg/cm; P is the load in kg, at which cracks appear

Card 1/2

BUDRIN, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; GLINKOV, Mark Alekseyevich, prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk; KUZ'MIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich;
PLOTNIKOV, Liveriy Alekseyevich; SEMIKIN, Iosif Danilovich;
TROYB, Samuil Grigor'yevich; SAL'NIKOV, A.P., red.izd-va;
ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgical furnaces] Metallurgicheskie pechi. [By] D.V.
Budrin i dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat. Pt.1. [Fuel, refractories,
principles of heat engineering processes] Toplivo, ogneupory,
osnovy pechnoi teplotekhniki. 1963. 436 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Metallurgical furnaces)

PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Tectonic conditions determining the formation of trap intrusions
in the Siberian Platform. Sov. geol. 6 no.1:129-134 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy
institut.
(Siberian Platform—Rocks, Igneous)

PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Dynamic metamorphism of Sinian sediments in the eastern margin
of the Yenisey Range. Trudy VSEGEI 97:111-135 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Tectonic textures of rocks. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.50:43-51
'61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Yenisey Ridge--Petrology)

PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Geology and minerals of the southeastern margin of the Yenisey Ridge.
Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.16:3-11 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(Yenisey Ridge--Geology, Economic)

PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Migration of substance in the dynamic metamorphism of Sinian
sediments in the Yenisey Ridge. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.40:123-134
'60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Yenisey Ridge---Rocks, Crystalline and
metamorphic)

PLOTNIKOV, L. M.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Geological structure of the eastern limits of the Bniseyskiy ridge." Leningrad, 1961. 24 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Orders of Lenin and of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst imeni G. V. Plekhanov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 180)

PLOTKOV, L.M.

DEGTYAREV, O.M.; PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Some data on the problem of the origin of magnetite in deposits
typified by those of the former Nikolayevakiy Works. Zap.Vses.
min.ob-va 83 no.4:405-406 '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Magnetite)

PLOTNIKOV, L.M.

Treatment of infiltrations after aminazine injections. Zhur.
nevr.i psikh. 61 no.2:254-255 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fizioterapevticheskoye otdeleniye (zav. L.M.Plotnikov) Gorodskoy
psikhoneurologicheskoy bol'nitay No.4, imeni Ganushkina.
(CHLORPROMAZINE—TOXICOLOGY)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

ACC NR: AR6035272 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/009/G015/G015

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, L. M.; Bagdasarov, R. A.

TITLE: Microseismic zoning of the Kamyrravat area

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9G89

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. stratigr. i seysmol. Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Nauka, 1966, 67-83

TOPIC TAGS: soil type, structural engineering, stratigraphy, seismicity, seismologic instrument, seismologic station, vibration, microseism, earthquake intensity, earthquake/VEGIK SEISMOGRAPH

ABSTRACT: From a engineering and geological standpoint, the area of the construction site of the Kamyrravat water reservoir comprises a series of sectors with varying soil conditions. The right bank of the Kara-Dar'ya River consists of rocky shale and diorite soils. The left bank has outcroppings of fractured and broken shales, a sector of friable loamy and marl- and-clay sandstones, and a sector consisting of loam and sandy loam and including gravel and rubble.

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.341

ACC NR: AR6035272

Instrumental observations with four seismic stations were carried out in these soil conditions with VEGIK receivers having a 1.1-sec vibration period. The frequency characteristics had a flat shape, and the amplification was on the order of 15,000. Weak local earthquakes served as sources of generation of seismic vibration. Spectral features of the vibrations of the surveyed earth layers were developed on the basis of earthquake recordings. Increments in earthquake intensity on various soils were calculated by methods of acoustic stiffnesses and resonance vibrations of the soil layers. The earthquake intensity on rocky soil was assumed as a unit. In cracked shale outcroppings on the left bank of the river, the intensity was found to increase by 0.5 of a point while on friable loamy soils it increased by 1 point; on loamy soils, and on loamy scils including gravel and rubble the earthquake intensity increased by 2 points.

S. Puchkov. [Translation of abstract]

[GC]

SUB CODE: 08, 20/

Card 2/2

PLOTNIKOV, L.N.

Plates for temporary rail joints. Put' put.khoz. no.9:19
(MIRA 12:12)
S '59.

1. Nachal'nik kolenny PMS-17.
(Railroads--Rails)

LINDKVIST, B.A., inzhener; PLOTNIKOV, L.S., inzhener.

Small sectional damper for air and gas flues. Energetik 4 no.6:
13-14 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Boilers--Accessories)

PLOTNIKOV, Leonid Timofeyevich; GLADKOV, V.A., red.; BURKOV,
V.I., inzh., spets. red.; SYCHEVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Repair of the "Stvor" radar system] Remont radiolokatora
"Stvor." Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 32 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

PLOTNIKOV, M.

RYSS, M.; PLOTNIKOV, M.; SHEIN, F.

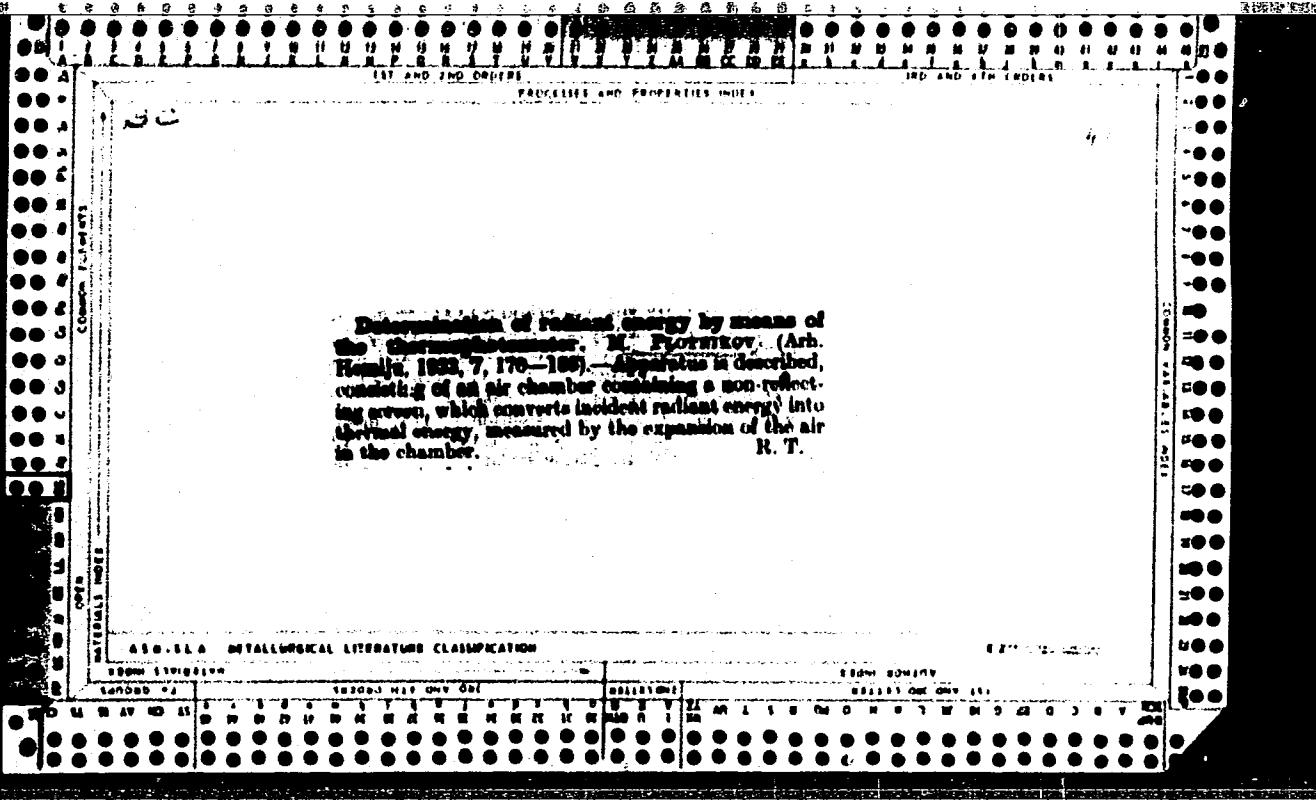
Labor organization and work of a regular brigade. Sots.trud
(MLEA 16:9)
no.9:119-121 S '57.

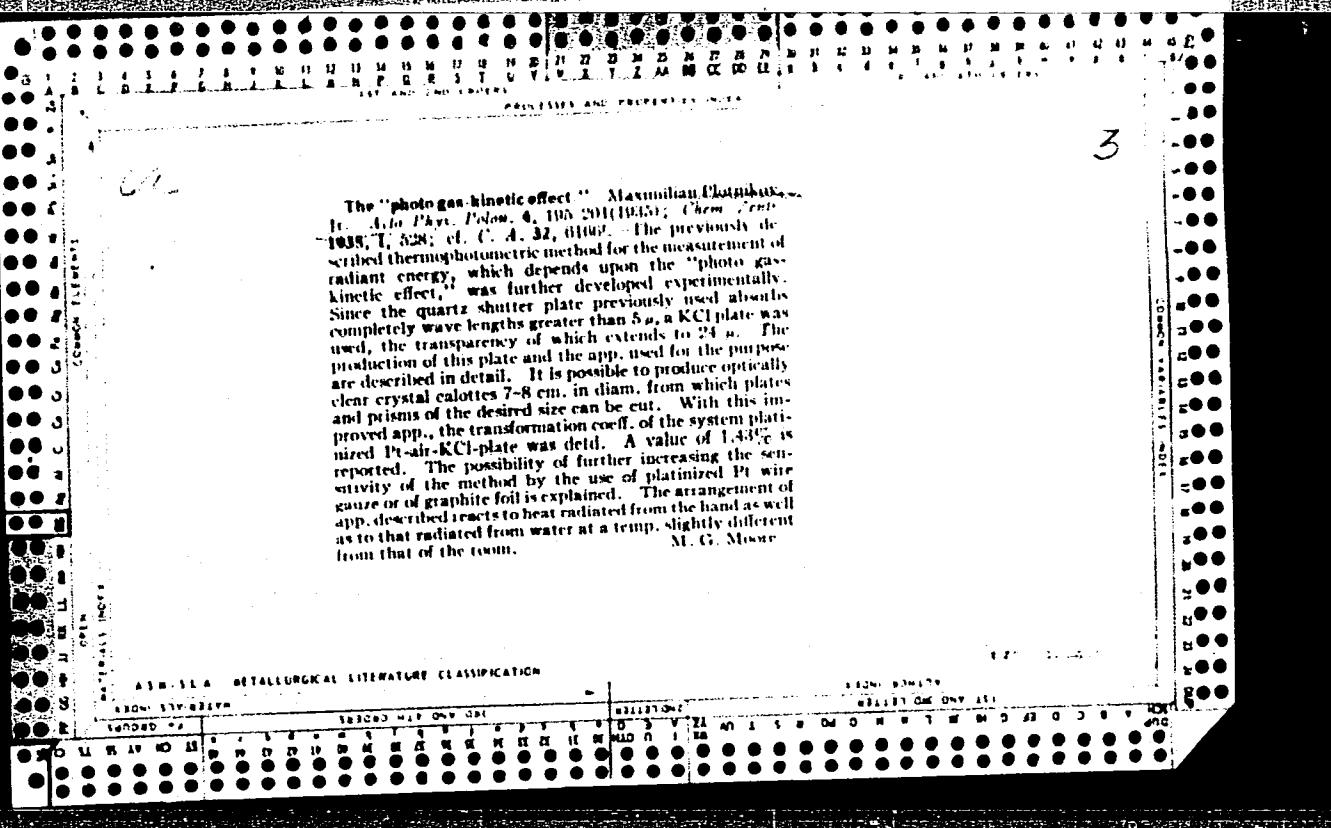
1. Starshiy master tselka No.1 Chelyabinskogo zavoda ferrosplavov
(for Ryss). 2. Nornaircovschik tselka No.1 Chelyabinskogo zavoda
ferrosplavov (for Plotnikov). 3. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
nachal'nika OOT (for Shein).
(Chelyabinsk--Iron alloys--Production standards)

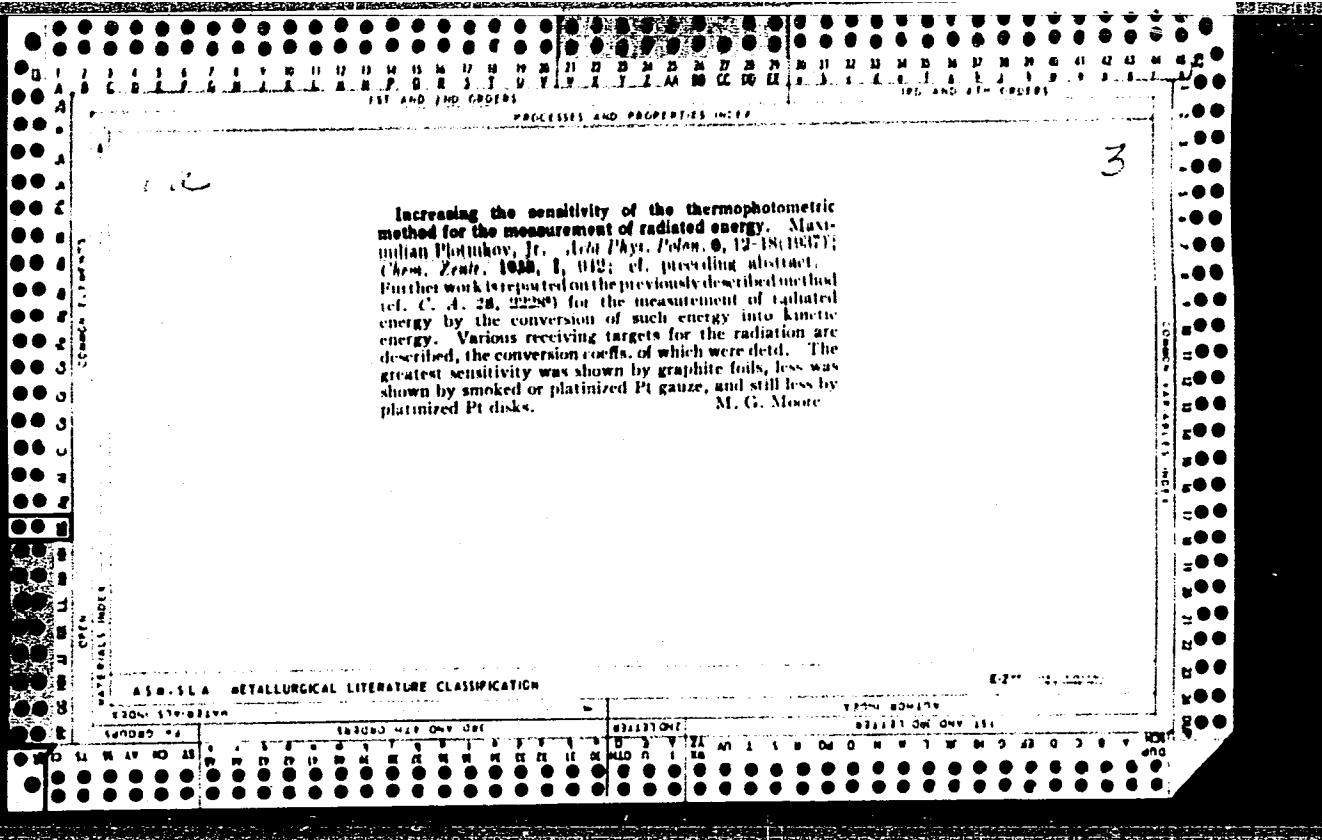
SA

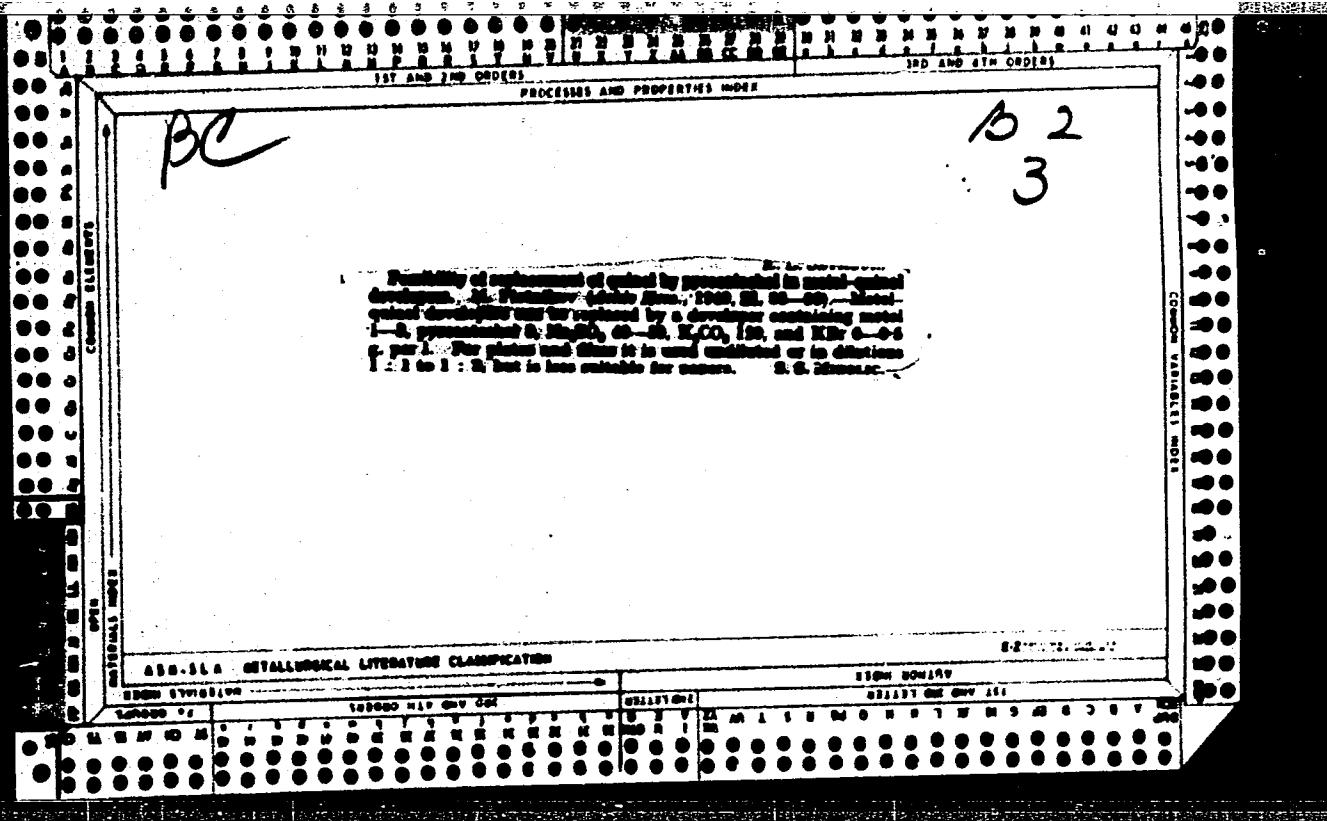
B 65
d

691. Radiation Measurements with a Gas Radiometer. M. Plotnikow, Jr. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 2-3, pp. 335-354, 1933. In German.—Describes a radiometer consisting of a blackened sheet of metal or other material supported in a gas-filled enclosure analogous to a gas thermometer. When radiation falls on the blackened sheet a portion (actually about 1 %) of the energy received is converted into molecular kinetic energy and is measured as increase of volume of the gas in the enclosure. The author has, with this instrument, compared the radiations from various sources of radiant energy, including a black-body at various temperatures. Other applications are described. J. W. T. W.









PLOTNIKOV, M.

Attainment of contrast grading of photographic papers. M.
Plotnikov (*Kem. Indust.*, Zagreb, 153, 4, 03-96).—A new method based upon a new definition, which has been recently introduced in Yugoslavia is discussed. Papers are graded by the exposure scale corresponding with the whole useful density scale and by the exposure scale from a defined point in the toe to that yielding a density of 0.65. O. POTTER



FLOTNIKOV, M.

"Fokembromaks" paper. Fotochemiske.
Kemijska U Industriji, Zabreb, Vol 3, No 4, Apr. 1954, p. FlO

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

PL-TH-467, ...

"Heliographic papers; a review." Fotokenijska.
Kemija U Industriji, Zagreb, Vol 3, No 5, May 1954, p. F18

SG: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

CHALYSHEV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; VARYUKHINA, Liliya Mikhaylovna;
MULIN, Vladimir Afanasyevich; PLOTNIKOV, M.A., kand.
geol.-miner. nauk, stv. red.

[Boundary of Permian and Triassic red beds in the northern
part of the cis-Ural region] Granitsa permii i triasa v
krasnotsvetnykh otlozheniakh Severnogo Priural'ia. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 118 p. (MIRA 18:8)

PLOTNIKOV, M.A.; RAZNITSYN, V.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv.
red.

[Stratigraphy and lithology of the Upper Permian (Tatarian)
sediments in the lower reaches of the Mezen' and Vashka
Rivers] Stratigrafiia i litologiia verkhnepermeskikh (tatar-
skikh) otlozhenii nizhnego techeniiia rek Mezeni i Vashki.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 69 p. (MIRA 17:12)

RAZNITSYN, Viktor Aleksandrovich; PLOTNIKOV, M.A., otv. red.

[Tectonics of the southern Timan Range] Tektonika Iuzhnogo
Timana. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 149 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

SEMERCHAN, A.A.; PLOTNIKOV, M.A.

Methodology of high-pressure liquid jets. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6
no.8:82-87 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

PLOTNIKOV, M.A.; YEVSTIFYEVA, T.V.; TAUBER, B.A.; PETROV, V.Ye.;
ZAV'YALOV, M.A.; NAZAROV, V.V.; ANOPOL'SKIY, M.G.;
OBRAZTSOV, S.A.; Bamm, A.I.; GATSKEVICH, V.A.; CHEVAZHEVSKIY,
A.P.; DRANISHNIKOV, L.G., retsenzent; ALKEYEV, N.F., otv.
red.; SLUTSKER, M.Z., red. izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn.
red.

[Lumbering camps; mechanization of work at lower timber
landings. A handbook] Lesozagotovki; mekhanizatsiya rabot na
nizhnikh skladakh. Spravochnik. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962.
441 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Lumbering)

L 17833-63

EPA(b)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

Pd-h/Pf-h JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004745

68

67

S/0170/63/006/008/0082/0087

AUTHOR: Semerchan, A. A.; Plotnikov, M. A.TITLE: Method for discharging liquid jets under light pressure

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 8, 1963, 82-87

TOPIC TAGS: high-velocity liquid jet, liquid jet, jet, high pressure, hydro-pneumatic apparatus, turbine oil jet

ABSTRACT: A hydropneumatic apparatus has been developed for generating liquid jets with discharge velocities of 2000 m/sec and higher. This achievement is based on the development of high-pressure compressors and packings at the Institute of Physics of High Pressures. The apparatus multiplies pressure by means of two coaxial cylinders (50- and 10-mm diameters) with rigidly interconnected pistons. The micro-opening of the discharge nozzle (0.1-mm diameter) is made of 30KhGSA steel with a Rockwell hardness of 50. Turbine oil was ejected by this nozzle at a speed of 1850 m/sec, measured under steady conditions. It was shown that the hydraulic drag of the nozzle is very small when the ratio of the length of the cylindrical section of the discharge nozzle to its diameter is

Card 1/2

Probably high pressure

L 17833-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004745

close to unity. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of the Physics of High Pressures AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Mar63

DATE ACQ: 27Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MD, PH

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 003

CC:d 2/2

KRADRASHKOV, A.V., dots.; LARIN, P.I., inzh.; PEVNEV, A.K., aspirant;
PLOTNIKOV, M.G., assistant; ROMANOVSKIY, V.A., assistant;
SKOGOREV, V.P., inzh.

Precision attained in standardizing Invar tapes on interference and optomechanical comparators of the Moscow Institute for Engineers in Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography.
Trudy MIIGAIK no.36:63-66 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra vysshoy geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov
geodesii, aerofotos"zemki i kartografii.
(Measuring tapes--Standards)

PLOTNIKOV, M.M., assistant

Heat conductivity in bodies with a cylindrical anisotropy.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:108-118 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

PLOTNIKOV, M.M., assistant

Elastic properties and stressed state of anisotropic nonuniform
cylinders. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.6:19-28 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

32708
S/145/60/000/012/003/008
D221/D301

12.5100

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, M. M. Assistent

TITLE: On the design of a thick-walled inhomogeneous tube

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroeniye, no. 12, 1960, 104-109

TEXT: The author analyzes the stresses in a thick-walled tube where the elastic modulus, E , varies with the radius. In a previous paper he obtained for the stress function

$$r \frac{d^2\Phi}{dr^2} + \left(1 - \frac{r}{E_r} \frac{dE_r}{dr}\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} - \frac{\lambda}{r} \Phi = 0 \quad (1)$$

The case $E_r = \frac{E_0 r}{1 + mp}$ is of special interest. In the above $p = r/b$,

Card 1/5

32708

S/145/60/000/012/003/008

D221/D301

On the design of a ...

m = a constant, E_{or} the value of E_r on the surface, b and a the external and internal radii of the tube. Putting $\varphi = \exp(\int v dr)$ one obtains a Riccati equation from Eq. (1), which cannot be solved either by quadratures or by series expansion. The author looks for an asymptotic solution of

$$\ddot{\Psi} + P(r) \dot{\Psi}^2(r) + Q(r) \Psi = 0$$

$$P(r) = \frac{b + 2mr}{br + mr^2}, \quad Q(r) = -\frac{\lambda}{r^2} \quad (3)$$

where $P(r) = (b + 2mr)/(br + mr^2)$, $Q(r) = -\lambda/r^2$, putting $\varphi = UZ$ and choosing U so as to make the coefficient of Z^2 equal to 0. The stresses are given by

Card 2/5

32708

On the design of a ...

S/145/60/000/012/003/008
D221/D301

$$\sigma_r = \frac{pa\sqrt{ba + ma^2}(r - b)}{r(b - a)\sqrt{br + mr^2}}$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{pa\sqrt{ba + ma^2}[2(br + mr^2) - (b + 2mr)(r - b)]}{2(b - a)\sqrt{(br + mr^2)^3}} \quad (7)$$

The defect of this solution is the impossibility of investigating the behavior of stresses for different values of ν . The second case is $E_r = E_{or} \rho^\nu$. The solution is looked for in the form $\bar{\phi} = r^s$. The latter depends on the roots (s_1, s_2) of the characteristic equation

Card 3/5

32708

S/145/60/000/012/003/005

D221/D301

On the design of a ...

 $S^2 - \nu S - \lambda = 0$. The stresses are

$$\sigma_z' = \frac{\Phi}{r} = C_1 r^{s_1-1} + C_2 r^{s_2-1}$$
$$\sigma_r' = \frac{d\Phi}{dr} = C_1 s_1 r^{s_1-1} + C_2 s_2 r^{s_2-1} \quad (12)$$

the constants C_1 and C_2 being determined from the boundary conditions $\sigma_r' = -p$ and $-q$ for $r = a$ and b respectively. A numerical example is given for the second case. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 4/5

On the design of a ...

32708
S/145/60/000/012/003/006
D221/D301

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Voronezh Agricultural Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959

X

Card 5/5

CHERNYSHEV, S.M.; YUDIN, G.T.; PLOTNIKOV, M.S.; KONONOVA, I.B.

Recent data on the distribution of red-colored and magnetic rocks in the Kuma region of eastern Ciscaucasia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.3:8,12 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina i trest "Stavropol'neftegazrazvedka".

PLOTNIKOV, N., inzh.

Important possibility for increasing the economic efficiency
of marine transportation. Mor. flot 25 no.10:14-17 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

PLOTNIKOV, N., aspirant

Using compressed air in cleaning AKH filters. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 7
no.12:12-13 '57. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Compressed air) (Filters and filtration)

PLOTNIKOV, N., inzhener.

Potentialities in the merchant marine for the sixth five-year plan.
Mor.flot 16 no.9:4-9 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Merchant marine)

PLOTNIKOV, N.

PLOTNIKOV, N.; DRANIS, V.; GANKI, K. "Domestic negative films. Fotokemijska.

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI, Zagreb, Vol 3, No 4, Apr. 1954, p. F11

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof.

Are there underground seas? Priroda 50 no.5:83-84 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Water, Underground)

1. PLOTNIKOV, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Water, Underground

7. Estimate of underground water resources in crumbling rocks for purposes
of water supply on the basis of operations. [Abstract] Izv. Glav. upr.
geol. fon. no. 2, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

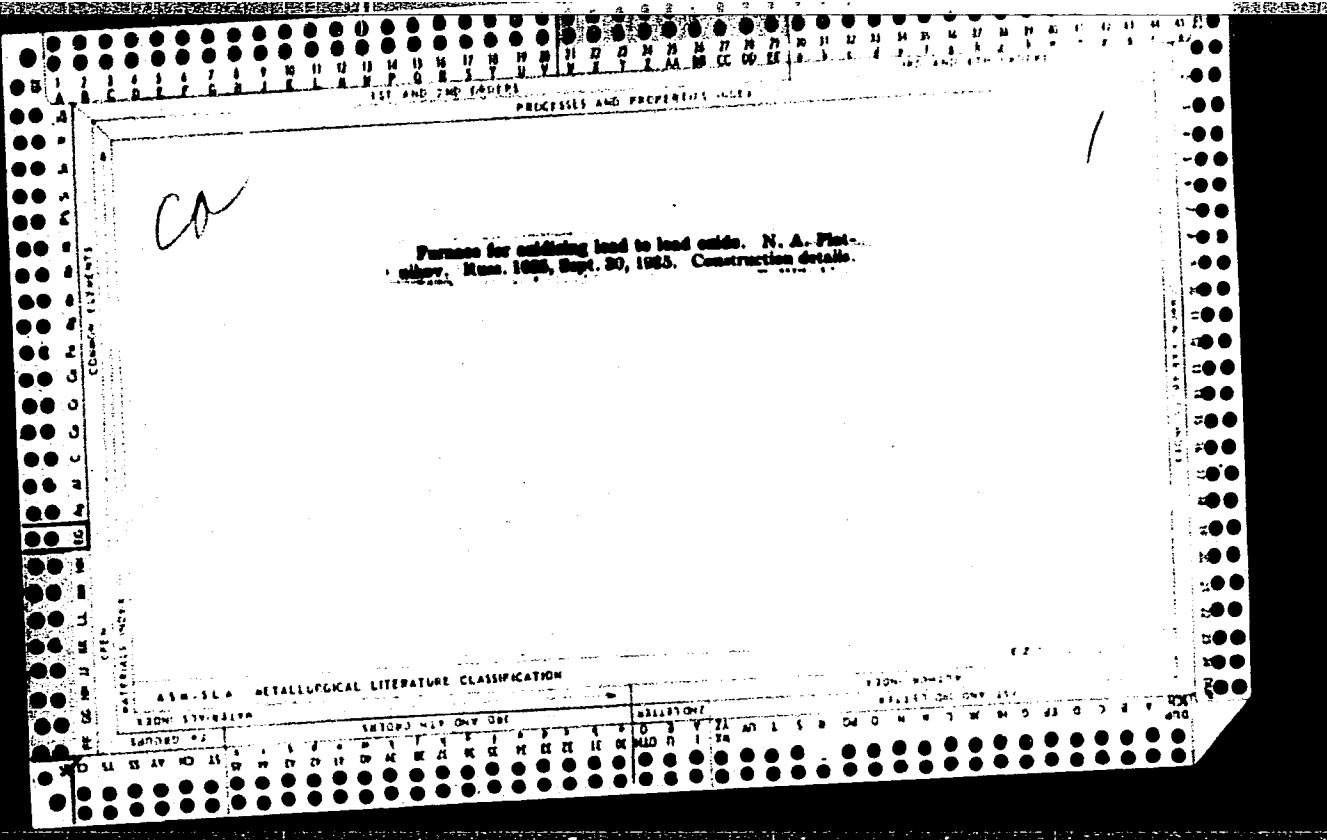
Changes in the composition of the underground water during its exploitation as (community) water supply.

N. A. Plotnikov. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 11, No. 4, 4-11 (1946).

Considerable changes in compn. were observed to occur especially in waters coming from water-bearing horizons passing close to the surface. Chief causes are: (1) Mixing with water of different compns. coming from another horizon. Thus, in Eupatoria, North Crimea, water from the second Mediterranean horizon underwent an increase in Ca from 46.4 to 59.1; Cl from 244 to 720; SO₄²⁻ from 22.8 to 48.0 mg./l. (2) Mixing with water from the same horizon, due primarily to gradual lowering of the water level. In Kursk, Central Russia, water from the Senomanski water-bearing horizon showed the following changes (time period not stated): Ca (as CaO), Cl⁻, and SO₄²⁻ rose from 45.5, 5.8, and 10.8 to 237.5, 113.4, and 103.2 mg./l. The hardness rose from 8.2 to 41.65 German degrees. (3) Aeration of swamps as a result of swamp-drying. The oxygen of the air penetrating below the surface of the swamp oxidizes organic S of the peat with formation of free H₂S⁺. Slightly sol. sulfates are also formed but interact with salts of weak acids in presence of moisture in the soil. Thus sol. sulfates are formed owing to penetration of snow and rain water and reach the water-bearing horizon. In the town of Mytischchi the water compn. was recorded during the period 1805-1940. The min. water (drop to 8 m.) level was reached in 1900, owing to increase in water consumption. Max. mineralization was attained in 1910. The hardness changed from 6.25 to 21.7 German degrees. Dry residue, Fe₂O₃, SO₄, Cl changed from 145, 0.31, 5.8, 2.6 mg./l. to 501.7, 1.3, 140, and 5.1 mg./l. The 7-year lag is attributed to the time required for complete aeration. (4) Penetration of salt water from the surface as a result of the lowering of the water level. In Mariupol water coming from the limestones in the middle Samonian horizon

became strongly mineralized in the course of 4 years, during which time the water level dropped 2 m. (abs. value). Hardness rose from 10-31 to 46-67 German degrees. Dry residue, Cl⁻, and SO₄²⁻ increased from 800, 106-215, and 288-354 to 1800, 300-486, and 729-1500 mg./l. (5) Infiltration of river water through alluvial strata. In Sochi water from the alluvial horizon became exceedingly hard (from 7.5 to 74.6 G. degrees) in the course of 6 years. Dry residue rose from 123.0 to 160.5 mg./l.; SO₄²⁻ dropped from 14.0 to 12.8; oxidizability decreased from 1.74 to 0.52 mg./l. of O₂. Cl⁻ changed very slightly. (6) Disturbance of the fresh-salt water equil. in maritime localities. In Krasnozavodsk the lowering of water level after long consumption caused mixing of the two layers which otherwise are sep'd. by differences in sp. gr. (7) Possible decrease of pressure in the water-bearing horizon. In Kiev no Fe(OH)₂ or Fe₂S₃ was found in the underground water (Jurassic horizon). After actual drilling of the well was completed, 59.6% Fe(OH)₂ and 31.40% of Fe₂S₃ were found as a result of level depression, which evidently caused lowering of pressure in underground water-bearing horizon. (8) Contamination of underground waters. In Nikolaev, in the period 1914-26 the dry residue rose from 149 to 700 mg./l. Hardness increased from 5.3 to 24.0 German degrees; Cl⁻ and NO₃⁻ changed from 20 and 6.3 to 200 and 20.1 mg./l. Oxidizability rose from 11 to 20 mg.-l. of O₂. In all these cases NH₃ and NO₂⁻ were unchanged. NO₂⁻ changed only in case (8). Waters coming from granular rocks are more stable than those from sedimented rocks.

C. S. Sharuto



SMIRNOV, V.I.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P.; BORZUNOV, V.M.; DYUKOV, A.I.; ZHDANOV,
N.A.; LYUBIMOV, I.A.; NEKIPEROV, V.Ye.; PLOTNIKOV, N.A.;
ANTROPOV, P.Ya., glavnnyy red.; MEDOTOVA, A.I., red.izd-va;
GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Estimation of reserves of mineral deposits] Podschet zapasov
nestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh. Pod red. V.I.Smirnova i
A.P.Prokof'eva. Glav.red. P.IA.Antropov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedor, 1960. 671 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Mines and mineral resources)

MASALKINA, G.P., dots.; PLOTNIKOV, N.A., dots., otv. za vyp.;
STEPANOV, B.T., tekhn. red.

[Table for identification of plants of the family
Papilionaceae most frequently occurring in Omsk Province;
aid for students of the correspondence department] Tablitsa
dlia opredeleniya rastenii semeistva motyl'kovykh, naibolee
chasto vstrechayushchikhsia v Omskoj oblasti; v pomoshch'
studentam zaochnogo fakul'teta. Omsk, Omskii sel'khoz. in-t.
(MIRA 17:3)
1962. 11 p.

PLOTNIKOV, N.A.

Popov, I.V.

3(4,5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

007/1693

Akademika na SSSR. Komitet po gidrologii i glaciologii.

Tsvetkov Ablakov na XI General'noy assamblee Mezhdunarodnogo gidrologicheskogo i glaciologicheskogo soyusa. Mezhdunarodnyy assambleistskiy zhurnal gidrologii (Abstracts of Reports Submitted to the 11th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. The International Association of Scientific Hydrology) Moscow, 1957. 101 p. /Parallel texts in Russian and English or French/ 1,500 copies printed.

No additional contributors mentioned

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for hydrologists and civil engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of abstracts covers reports presented at the 11th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics on hydrological, erosional, and glaciological processes. Studies related to problems of underground waters, snow, and rivers are also discussed. The abstracts are in Russian, with English or French translations. Those appearing in English are designated by a single asterisk; those in French by two. There are no references given.

Card 1/6

Shul'ts, V.L. Basic Characteristics of the Regime of Rivers of Central Asia in Connection With Problems of Their Utilization	40
Dogninov, G.V., and N.A. Plotnikov. Classification of Underground Waters and Their Representation on Maps	43
Makarov, P.A. Characteristics of the Formation of Underground Runoff Into Open Reservoirs and Rivers and Methods of Determining Them	46
Rudin, V.F. Conditions of Underground Water Accumulation in Deserts	52
Toparinov, V.V. The Study of the Process of Atmospheric Water Vapor Condensation and Its Role in the Formation of Underground Waters	57
Rudin, V.I. Principles of Regional Evaluation of Natural Reserves of Underground Waters and the Problems of Water Balance	60
Gvazdikov, A.G. Hydrogeological Maps of Polied Mountain Regions and Their Significance in the Evaluation of Underground Water Reserves	64
Card 1/6	

L 20769-65 AND
ACCESSION NR: ARI4045780

S/0299/64/000/013/M019/M019

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 13M122

AUTHOR: Kushnir, M. B.; Plotnikov, N. A.

TITLE: Homoplastic transplantation of teeth in man

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 359-360

TOPIC TAGS: dog, human, tooth, cadaver, lyophilization,
homotransplantation

TRANSLATION: Following the extraction of an intact tooth, adult dogs received a tooth transplant taken from dog cadavers. Teeth preserved for 24 hrs by cooling to +4° were transplanted in 5 dogs. Sinus resorption of tooth tissues occurred in all animals. Teeth preserved for a prolonged period by freezing to -10° and dried in a vacuum were transplanted in 10 dogs. In all cases transplant accretion took place. Teeth with a trochlear bone preserved under the same lyophilization conditions were transplanted in 5 dogs. Positive

Card 1/2

L 20769-65
ACCESSION NR: ARI4045780

results were found in 2 cases. Homotransplantation of 16 teeth was performed on 14 patients ages 14-45 yrs. Teeth extracted for orthodontic purposes and preserved by lyophilization were transplanted. Thirteen transplants proved successful. A roentgenological check made 2-13 mos after transplantation showed good accretion.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SOV/124-57-4-4208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, N. A.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Theoretical Pressure in a Compressible Liquid (O teoretycheskom opredelenii davleniya v szhimayemoy kapel'noy zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. izucheniya podzem. vod i inzh.-geol. protsessov.
Moscow, AN SSSR, 1955, pp 136-139

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the pressure change in a liquid in relation to the depth and compressibility of the liquid under consideration. A formula suitable for isothermal transformations is adduced. The author points out that an error in the determination of the pressure may be as high as 0.2% with a column of water 1000 meters high if the influence of the compressibility is not taken into account.

G. L. Grodzovskiy

Card 1/1

ALDATOV, T.N.; ANATOL'YEVSKIY, P.A.; ANOKHINA, K.T.; ORECHKIN, P.M.;
PLOKHOV, V.I.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glavnnyy red.;
PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauk RSFSR, red.; KAZ'MIN-BALASHOV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV,
D.V., red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV,
K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.;
NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; SHERSHUKOVA, M.A., red.izd-va;
TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual for specialized work; design and construction of water-supply
wells] Spravochnik po spetsial'nym rabotam; proektirovanie i sooruzhe-
nie skvazhin dlia vodosnabzheniya. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Plotnikova.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materiam.,
1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu spetsial'nykh sooruz-
zheniy promyshlennogo stroitel'stva.
(Wells)

PLOTNIKOV, N.A.; TITOV, N.A., nauchnyy red.; FILIPPOVA, B.S., red.
izd-va; PES'KOVA, S.A., tekhn.red.

[Estimating the resources of underground waters] Otsenka
zapasov podzemnykh vod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 287 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Water, Underground)

PLOTNIKOV, N.A.

AFANAS'YEVA, A.L., kand.biol.nauk; BAYARTUYEV, A.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BAL'CHUGOV, A.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BELOZEROV, N.A., agronom; BELOZOBOV, A.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKSIMENKO, V.P., agronom; BERNIKOV, V.V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOMYAGKOV, S.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOLYMETS, O.S., agronom; BODROV, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGORODITSKY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRUPPA, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERNER, A.R., doktor biol.nauk; VOZBUTSKAYA, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOINOV, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GALDIN, M.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GORASHIMOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSHENIN, K.P., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YELIACHEV, A.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASKEVICH, S.V., mekhanik [deceased]; ZHARIKOVA, L.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZHEGAЛОV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIMINA, Ye.A., agronom; BARANOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAVLOV, V.D.; IVANOV, V.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAPIAN, S.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KATIN-YARTSEV, L.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOPYRIN, V.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOCHERGIN, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOZHENVNIKOV, A.R., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KUZNETSOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LAMBIN, A.Z., doktor biol.nauk; LEONT'YEV, S.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYBORODA, N.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKAROVA, G.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MEL'NIKOV, G.A., inzhener; ZHDANOV, B.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MIKHAYLENKO, M.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAGILEVTSEVA, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

AFANAS'YEVA, A.L.... (continued) Card 2.

NIKIFOROV, P.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; NENASHEV, N.I., lesovod; PAVLUSHINA, A.N., agronom; PIOTRIKOY, N.A., kand.biol.nauk; L.G.; kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PAVLOV, V.D., kand.tekhn. nauk; PRUTSKOVA, M.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GURCHENKO, V.S., agronom; POPOVA, G.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PORTYANKO, A.P., agronom; RUCHKIN, V.N., prof.; RUSHKOVSKIY, T.V., agronom; SAVITSKIY, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOLDIN, D.T., agronom; NESTEROVA, A.V., agronom; SERAFIMOVICH, L.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEMBRYAISKAYA, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKHTUYEV, A.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FAL'KO, O.S., iznh.; FEDYUSHIN, A.V., doktor biol.nauk; SHEVLYAGIN, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YUFEROV, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEMENOVSKIY, A.A., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for Siberian agriculturists] Spravochnaya kniga agronoma Sibiri. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1957. 964 p.
(Siberia--Agriculture) (MIRA 11:2)

PLOTNIKOV, N.A.

Estimating exploitation of underground water resources. Trudy MGRI
no.26:75-81 '54. (MIRA 8:12)
(Water, Underground)

PLOTNIKOV, N. A.

"Conditions Governing the Design of Rational Filters for Wells," given at
Soviet Conference on Construction Problems of Water-Well Filters, Izvestiya Akademii
Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, No 5, 1950, pp 792-795.

Moscow Geologic-Prospecting Institute imeni Ordzhonikidze

Digest, W-15118, 10 Nov 50

PLOTNIKOV, N. A.

"Evaluating the Exploitation Resources of Underground Waters,"
Tr. Mosk. geol.-razved. in-ta, Vol 26, pp 75-81, 1954

The author defines exploitation resources as the discharge of underground waters which can be obtained during exploitation. He divides underground waters into two groups, regulating and ancient, which he defines and discusses. He criticizes what he considers the erroneous methods of determining discharges of underground waters employed by many Soviet and foreign scientists. (RZhGeol, No 2, 1955)

SO: Sum, No 606, 5 Aug 55

ANATOL'YEVSKIY, Pavel Aramovich; SHNEYEROV, Osip Markovich. Prinimals
uchastiye: ANOKHINA, K.T., PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; BATRAKOV, V.T., red.

[Hydrogeological observations in boring and testing wells for
water supply; methodological directions] Gidrogeologicheskie
nabliudeniia pri burenii i oprobovaniis skvazhin dlia vodosnab-
zheniya; metodicheskie ukazaniia. Pod nauchn.red. N.A.Plotni-
kova. Moskva, M-vo stroit.RSFSR, Glavspetspromstroy, 1959.
147 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Proyektnyy institut "Spetsstroyprojekt" (for
Anatol'yevskiy, Shneyerov).
(Water-supply engineering) (Boring)

BOGOMOLOV, G. V.; KUDELIN, K. I.; PLOTNIKOV, N. A. (URSS)

"The principles of evaluation of ground water resources
for water supply and irrigation"

Presented at the Symposium on Methods of Evaluating
Resources of Underground Water with Emphasis on Arid
Zone Problems, 11-20 Oct 1961, Athens

PANKOV, V.A.; PLOTNIKOV, N.A.; TIKHONOV, E.S.

Elastic handaging in surgical stomatology. Trudy 1-go MMI
44:43-46 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Stomatologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- kand. med. nauk
N.A. Plotnikov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo (direktor - P.M. Leonenko)
i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta instrumental'noy khirurgi-
cheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (direktor - M.G. Anan'yev).

PLOTNIKOV, N.A.

Methodology of lyophilized mandible for bone grafting of
the mandible. Trudy 1-go MMI 44:84-88 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- kand. med. nauk
N.A. Plotnikov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo.

PROTSENKO, V.A.; PLOTNIKOV, N.G.

Methodology of examining the lipolytic activity of the blood serum, urine and duodenal contents. Lab. delo 10 no.5:288-291 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent S.I.Georgiyevskiy) i kafedra detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent K.V.Shelupenko) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Simferopol'.

PLOTNIKOV, N. I.

o razvitiu perevozok na vodnom transporte. [On the development of waterway shipping.]
(Vodnyi transport, 1940, no. 9, p. 3-5).

DLC: HE561.R8

SG: Soviet Transportation and Communications. A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

PLOTNIKOV, N.I.

Certain features in the formation of natural reserves of under-ground waters in semi-arid zones of Central Asia. Biul.MOIP. Otd.
geol. 29 no.3:98-99 My-Je '54. (MIRA 7:8)
(Asia, Central--Water, Underground) (Water, Underground--
Asia, Central)

PLOTNIKOV, N.I.

~~Geological investigation of water supply and flooding problems in
ore deposit areas. Ger.zhur. no.12:3-5 D '55. (MIRA 9:4)~~

1.Glavnyy gidrogeolog Glavgeologii Ministerstva Tsvetnoy metallurgii
SSSR.
(Water, Underground) (Prospecting)

PLOTNIKOV, N. I.

SYROVATKO, M.V.; PLOTNIKOV, N. I.

Pending tasks in the field of hydrogeology. Sov.geol. no.44:3-11'55.
(Water, Underground) (Geology) (MERA 8:11)

PLOTHIKOV, N. I.

Formation of underground waters in the semi-arid regions of Central
Asia. Sov.geol. no.44 '55-61 '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Soviet Central Asia--Water, Underground)

Plotnikov, N. I. 15-57-7-9962
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 178 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, N. I.

TITLE: Use of Ground Water for Irrigation of Virgin and
Fallow Soils (Podzemnyye vody na orosheniye
tselinnykh i zalezhnykh zemel')

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, sb. Nr 56, 1956, pp 29-36

ABSTRACT: The Arys'-Turkestan canal was constructed by decree of
the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The purpose of
the canal is to make possible the utilization of
virgin and fallow lands of the Southern Kazakhstan
Region of Kazakh SSR. The waters of the canal insure
automatic irrigation of 100 000 hectares of land.
However, 150 000 hectares of land suitable for irri-
gation, which are located between the canal and the
Karatau Range, have a hypsometric position above the

Card 1/3

15-57-7-9962

Use of Ground Water for Irrigation (Cont.)

level of the water in the canal. These lands may be irrigated by artesian waters of Paleozoic limestones, Upper Cretaceous sands and sandstones, and artesian ground waters from alluvial fans of the ancient river system in the Karatau Range. The southwest slope of the Karatau Range, to which this territory belongs, is composed chiefly of karst limestones and dolomites of the Paleozoic. The intake area for the waters of the southwest slope is the northeast slope of the range. The latter is made up of metamorphic rock of silicate composition. The area of the foothill zone, in which the lands suitable for irrigation are located, is composed of the following (from bottom up): 1) carbonate rock of the Paleozoic; 2) arenaceous-argillaceous deposits of the Upper Cretaceous (from 20m or 25m to 250 m or 300 m); 3) arenaceous-argillaceous deposits of the Paleogene (up to 30m or 40 m); 4) alluvial Quaternary gravel deposits and sand in the river valleys (from 8 m to 25 m), which are covered in the middle course of the rivers by loess-type argillaceous soils (1.5 m to 4 m). Three types of ground water occur on Card 2/3

15-57-7-9962

Use of Ground Water for Irrigation (Cont.)

the described territory: 1) fissure-cave waters of Paleozoic limestones; 2) strata waters of Upper Cretaceous deposits; 3) ground water of alluvial gravel deposits. All these waters are fresh, contain calcium bicarbonate, and show a dry residue up to 800 mg/liter. An artesian condition exists in this area. The maximum depth of wells revealing artesian water is 80 m to 90 m; all these wells are of a flowing type. The rate of flow of individual wells is as high as 50 to 80 liters/sec.

A. M. Baranovskiy

Card 3/3

PLOTNIKOV N. I.

KANTOROVICH, Yakov Borisovich; PLOTNIKOV, N.I., spets.red.; NELDOVA, E.S.,
red.izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Economics of the seagoing vessel] Ekonomika morskogo sudnja.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 175 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ships)

PLOTNIKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; SYROVATKO, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; SHCHEGOLEV,
Dmitriy Ivanovich; YAKHONTOV, A.D., redaktor; SHUSTOVA, V.M.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAILOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Underground water in ore deposits] Podzemnye vody rudnykh mestorozh-
denii. Pod nauchnoi red. D.I.Shchegoleva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 614 p.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Water, Underground) (Ore deposits)

PLOTNIKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; SHCHEGOLEV, D.I., prof., doktor geol.-
miner.nauk, nauchnyy red.; YAKHONTOV, A.D., red.; SHUSTOVA,
V.M., red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Water supply of mining enterprises; prospecting, location
and estimates of underground water supplies] Vodoznabzhenie
gornorudnykh predpriiatii; poiski, razvedka i podschet za-
pasov podzemnykh vod. Pod red. D.I.Shchegoleva. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 528 p.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Mining engineering--Water supply)
(Water, Underground)

SOV/132-59-4-9/17

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, N.I.

TITLE: A Graphic Plotting of the Results of Ground Water Reserves Calculation

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 4, pp 35-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the conditions fixed by GKZ for the calculation of ground water reserves, these reserves can be divided into two groups: natural water reserves of lower (C_1 and C_2) categories which must be calculated for large areas, and exploitation water reserves of high industrial (A_2 and B) categories for which the calculation must be made separately for each part of the area. As generally accepted methods for such calculation do not yet exist, the author recommends procedures for each category. In both cases an exact definition and tracing of boundaries of each prospected area or part of an area is the most important factor. These

Card 1/3

SOV/152-59-4-9/17

A Graphic Plotting of the Results of Ground Water Reserves
Calculation

boundaries are fixed as a result of a complex hydrogeologic exploration of the area. The graphic plotting can be done only after a thorough examination of available data, and due consideration of the lithologic, geomorphologic and filtration features of the explored area. According to the author, there are four typical cross-sections of ground water streams: 1) the cross-section of a variegated stratum built up from different water-bearing beds with no clear delimitation of boundaries and with sharply different filtration conditions; 2) the cross-section of a clearly-bedded stratum of lithologically-different beds and of different filtration conditions; 3) the cross-section of a more or less fissured rock stratum of an identical lithologic composition, but of different (owing to the degree of fracturing) filtration conditions; and 4) the cross-section of

Card 2/3

SOV/132-59-4-9/17

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a stratum built of identical or different beds but containing ground waters with a different degree of mineralization. For each case, the author proposes a different method of calculation of ground water reserves. He gives practical examples for each of the above cross-sections and describes them in detail. There are 7 diagrams, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: The RSFSR Glavgeologiya.

Card 3/3

BYBOCHKIN, Aleksey Mironovich; AMIRASLANOV, A.A., retsentent; CHERNYSHOV,
G.B., inzh., retsentent; PLOTNIKOV, N.I., kand.geol.-mineral.
nauk, otv.red.; ROMANOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn.
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[Principles of geology and prospecting] Osnovy geologii i razvedochnogo dela. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
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doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchn.red.; KUDELIN, B.I., doktor geol.-miner.
nauk, prof., nauchn. red.; PLOTNIKOV, N.I., doktor geol.-miper.
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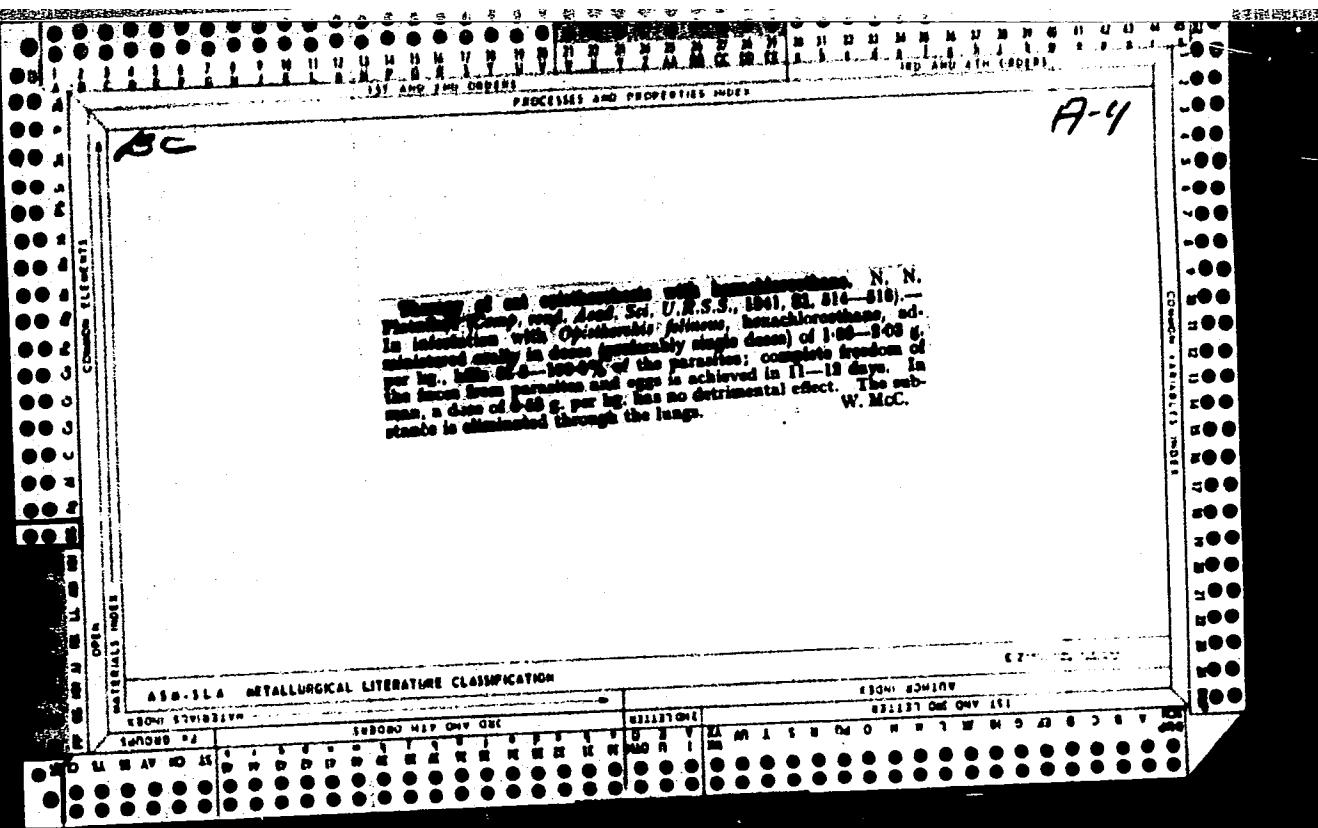
LANGE, O.K.; PLOTNIKOV, N.I.

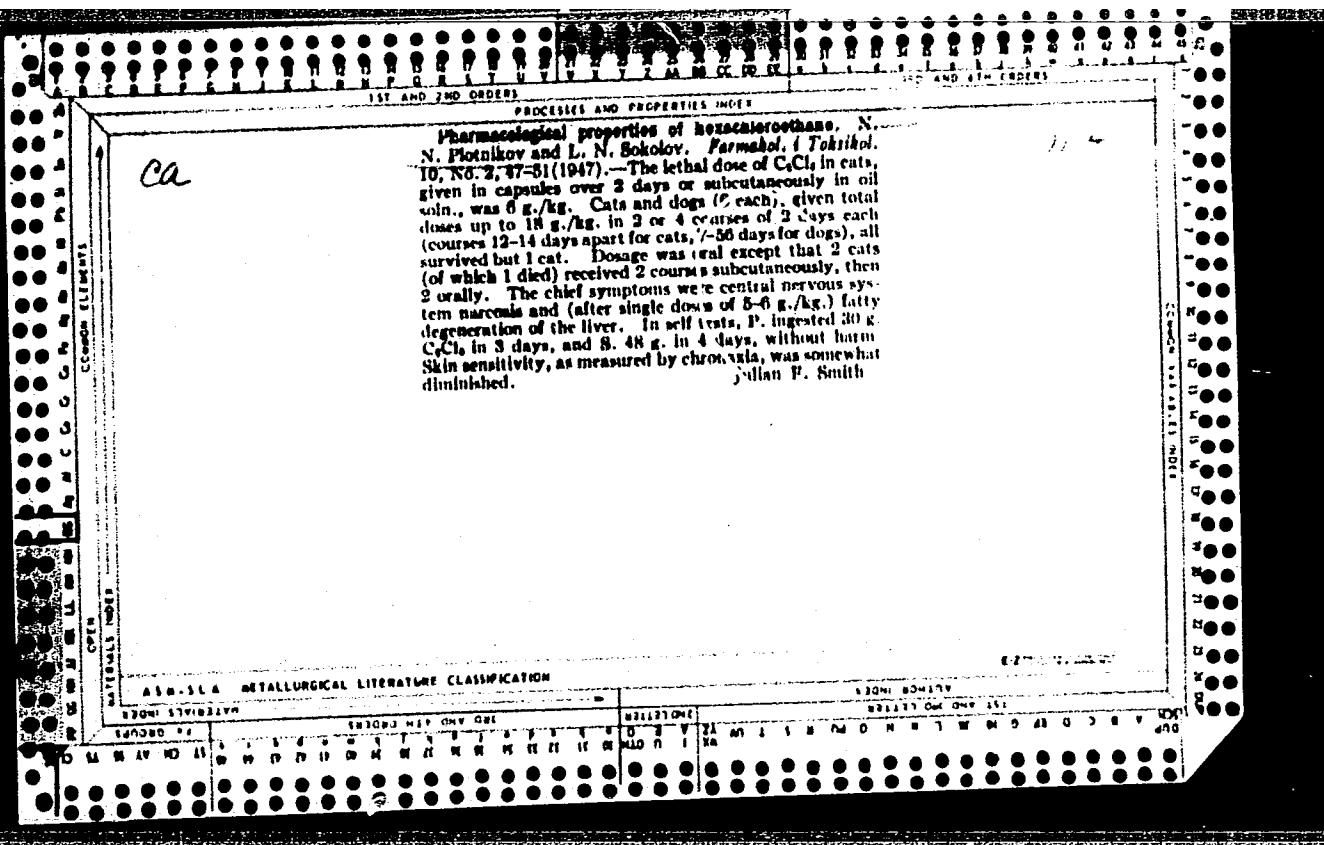
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